



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

escaped infection, thanks to its geographical situation; only that part of the Austrian Empire lying north of the Carpathian chain, viz, Galicia, and which is drained by the same system of rivers and in direct water communication with Russia and Prussia, has been infected. The Vistula, Oder (including Warthe), and Elbe (including the Spree and Havel) are connected by numerous canals, making a very complete network of waterways intimately connecting the Polish province of Russia, the northern part of Austro-Hungary, and the Prussian provinces.

Due credit should be given the German sanitary officers for their splendid work. The present apparent freedom from infection, however, can be maintained only by the continuance of the untiring vigilance and prompt action which they have already displayed since the beginning of the outbreak.

October 31. Passed Asst. Surg. A. J. McLaughlin was informed that the Bureau thought it advisable that he should forward to the various consulates at seaports where emigrants from suspected or infected localities embark for United States ports authentic information that he may receive regarding the prevalence of cholera in any localities, and the ports from which it may be expected that emigrants from infected localities may embark for the United States.

October 19. From Consul Brittain, Kehl, Germany, through the Department of State, relative to the appearance of cholera in the city of Strasburg, Alsace, Germany:

I am informed that the first case developed this week in an army recruit from the city of Thorn, in the infected district in the eastern part of Germany. The soldier has been taken to the lazaretto, and his associates are isolated. A second case developed to-day. Should the disease spread to other parts of the city, I will inform the Department by cable.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Report from Vineyard Haven, Mass.—Case of measles on schooner Joseph W. Hawthorne.

Surgeon Carmichael reports, November 3, as follows:

A case of measles was admitted to this hospital from the schooner *Joseph W. Hawthorne*, en route from Bangor, Me., to New York, on November 2, 1905.

The case has been placed in the isolation ward.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended Oct. 28, 1905.
Persons inspected on trains	168
Persons held.....	0

November 10, 1905

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows:

Week ended October 28, 1905. Mexican Central passengers inspected, 170; Mexican Central immigrants inspected, 82; Syrians inspected, 4; Japanese inspected, 1; Persian inspected, 1; Spaniards inspected, 4; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry work, 387 pieces; detention of 3 Spaniards from Veracruz for 2 days to complete necessary period; vaccination of children of immigrants, 5.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports as follows:

Week ended October 28, 1905. Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; passengers on trains from Mexico inspected and passed, 613; immigrants on trains from Mexico inspected and passed, 35; immigrants vaccinated upon entry from Mexico, 10; immigrants deported for reason of disease or other physical cause, 2.

Mortality report of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, for month ended September 30. Acute hepatitis, age 65 years, 1; parturition, age 30 years, 1; traumatism, age 2 years, 1; paralysis, age 60 years, 1; jaundice, age 6 days, 1; senile decay, age 81 years, 1; tetanus neonatorum, age 3 days, 1; tetanus, age 9 months, 1; tetanus neonatorum, age 6 days, 1; total, 9. Estimated population, 6,000. Rate for year per month, 18.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

CONNECTICUT—*Stamford*.—Month of October, 1905. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore*.—Month of August, 1905. Estimated population, 550,000; whites, 464,000; colored, 86,000. Total number of deaths, 875; white, 653; colored, 222, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 34, measles 3, whooping cough 5, and 99 from tuberculosis. Month of September, 1905. Total number of deaths, 813; white, 609; colored, 204, including diphtheria 7, enteric fever 37, measles 7, whooping cough 14, and 114 from tuberculosis.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis*.—Month of September, 1905. Estimated population, 685,000; white, 643,000; colored, 42,000. Total number of deaths, 720; white, 626; colored, 94, including diphtheria 7, enteric fever 17, whooping cough 3, and 129 from tuberculosis.

MONTANA—*Helena*.—Month of October, 1905. Estimated population 13,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria reported.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of September, 1905, from 156 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate population of 7,918,000, show a total of 10,580 deaths,